



# Fish

## Chapter 1

*Protecting, improving and managing Wisconsin's fisheries resources and aquatic habitats for the benefit of all the state's citizens.*

Who pays for the fisheries program? The Fish and Wildlife Account pays for \$20.1 million or 76% of the \$26.5 million fisheries program and 254 of its 324 positions. The additional 70 positions and \$6.4 million are provided through general tax funds (GPR), federal EPA funding, water regulation permits and other fees and other federal grants.

### Where does your Fish and Wildlife money go?

(in millions of dollars)

Evaluate fish populations and conduct research	6.2
Rear and stock fish	5.9
Protect and improve habitat	4.7
Inform and educate the public	0.3
Develop rules and regulations	0.4
Pay program operations costs	2.6
Total	\$20.1

### What has your money accomplished in 1998–1999?

**Evaluate fish populations and conduct research:** Our fisheries staff surveyed populations on 145 trout waters, more than 150 lakes, rivers and flowages, and studied Great Lakes' yellow perch, lake sturgeon, lake trout and other salmonids. These evaluations of fish communities' health, sex and age distribution, and the impacts of stocking, habitat improvement and various regulations are critical for sustaining good fishing and fish populations. Researchers investigated how dams, shoreline development and land use affect fish communities. Research continues on the Mississippi River and St. Croix River fisheries.

**Raise and stock fish:** Fisheries experts increasingly emphasize natural reproduction as the key to sustainable populations, but stocking continues to play an important role. This year, we stocked about 11 million fish and met all Great Lakes stocking quotas.



**27.6%**  
of each Fish & Wildlife Dollar

## Major sport fishes stocked by the DNR

Species	1998 Stocking	Proposed 1999 Stocking
Muskellunge	120 thousand	150 thousand
Northern Pike	50 thousand	70 thousand
Walleye	3.6 million	4.9 million
Largemouth Bass	700 thousand	290 thousand
Inland Trout	2.1 million	1.6 million
Great Lakes Trout	2.2 million	2.2 million
Great Lakes Salmon	2.2 million	2.4 million
Total	10.97 million	11.61 million*

*\*proposed*

Protect and improve habitat: Improving fish habitat and protecting existing habitat from illegal shoreline development can increase the number, size and spawning success of trout, walleye, bass, northern pike and other game fish. Those steps make fishing better for the future. Our fisheries staff improved habitat on 25 miles of trout streams, 23 lakes, several pools on the Mississippi River and removed a dam and restored habitat on an important stream this year. We also reviewed environmental permits to safeguard critical habitat.

Inform and educate the public: Providing people with information about Wisconsin's fish, lakes and streams helps them to understand and help protect those valuable resources. We've teamed with schools, camps, youth agencies, and fishing clubs to introduce over 4,500 youngsters and their families to the joys of fishing. Fishing equipment is available for loan at over 25 locations statewide to help people take that step outside. Our informative publications and staff reached more than 200,000 people through exhibits at the State Fair, other fairs and special events.

Develop rules and regulations: Regulations are adjusted in response to fish population changes and public input. This year we worked closely with anglers and the commercial fishing industry to devise new regulations, and then informed the fishing public by making available 1.2 million copies of the General Hook and Line and 270,000 copies of the Trout regulation pamphlets.

Pay program operation costs: Planning fisheries work, cooperating with other DNR programs, paying for equipment and repairs, and insurance and salary adjustment costs are all vital to getting the job done. Without these basic services and tools covered, the 200 fishery biologists and technicians stationed in 44 offices statewide would not be able to do their jobs.

## Where are we going in 2000–2001?

Evaluate fish populations, conduct research: We will start using a new monitoring process for sport fish populations so staff can more quickly identify negative trends and act to reverse them.

Raise and stock fish: We will continue to implement recommendations in the Legislative Audit Bureau Report to improve hatchery operations, and stock Lakes Michigan and Superior with salmon and trout in balance with the available forage base and in agreement with the other Great Lakes states.

Habitat protection and improvement: Our staff will protect aquatic habitat that supports sport fish; improve trout habitat along 20 miles of streams; and work with landowners, angling groups and lake associations to protect and restore habitat along lake shorelines. We will also work with farmers on new federal programs to improve habitat along rivers and streams.

## How is fisheries work funded?

Funding Source	Dollars (in millions)	Percent
License Fees	12.1	60
Salmon Stamp	1.1	6
Trout Stamp	1.6	8
Sport Fish Restoration	4.5	22
Misc. grants and donations	0.8	4
Total	20.1	100



# Wildlife

## Chapter 2

*Managing, preserving, and promoting Wisconsin's wildlife populations and their habitats; and promoting wildlife enjoyment and appreciation for the benefit of current and future generations*

### Who pays for the wildlife program?

The Fish and Wildlife Account pays for \$19.1 million or 78% of the \$24.5 million wildlife program and 165 of its 220 positions. The additional 55 positions and \$5.4 million are provided through general tax funds (GPR), state income tax checkoff, state vehicle license plate sales, and federal and state grants and the rest of the Conservation Fund.

### Where does your Fish and Wildlife money go? (in millions of dollars)

Conduct research and monitor diseases	3.5
Develop regulations, issue permits, reimburse farmers	4.3
Improve habitat and manage non-game species	4.4
Manage public lands	2.6
Stock game species	.7
Inform and educate the public	1.4
Pay program operations costs	2.2
Total	\$19.1

### What did your money accomplish in 1998–1999?

**Conduct research and monitor disease:** We survey wildlife populations to monitor their health and habitat needs and allow staff to set biologically sound quotas in Wisconsin and along the North American routes of migratory waterfowl. This year, our staff conducted 700 surveys of wildlife populations and banded nearly 8,000 waterfowl in an effort to track their movements.

**Develop regulations and issue permits:** We worked with citizens and conservation groups at 162 public meetings to set quotas and hunting rules and regulations. We responded to 4,000 complaints about nuisance wildlife and issued 1,200 permits to raise, rehabilitate, stock and collect game species.

**Improve Habitat and Manage Wildlife Species:** Our staff restored wetlands, created and maintained grasslands and forest openings, and built nests, dams, and other structures to create or enhance habitat on 5 million acres of publicly-owned land and about 16,000 acres of privately-owned land. In addition, they provided technical assistance to enable 1,707 landowners to improve habitat on their land. Habitat improvement benefits many species including non-game and endangered or threatened species.



**26.2%**  
of each Fish &  
Wildlife Dollar

## Habitat Projects Completed in 1998 and 1999 on public and private lands

Activities	Public Lands	Private Lands
Restored/established wetlands	40 wetlands on 1,428 acres	80 wetlands on 180.5 acres
Established/maintained forest openings	1,150 opening 1,940 acres	—
Restored/established grasslands	1,439 acres	6,495 acres
Developed woodlands/brushlands	324 acres	—
Built nesting structures	348	235

**Manage public lands:** We improved access by leasing, buying or optioning 44,500 acres to serve as public hunting grounds and 68,700 acres for long-term wildlife management. Our wildlife staff manages 500,000 acres of hunter accessible public lands to provide suitable habitat for game species.

**Stock game species:** While we stress maintaining healthy wildlife populations by enhancing habitat, stocking operations also are important for certain species. We raised and released 56,200 pheasants on 120 state properties and provided 63,000 day-old chicks to 112 conservation and hunting groups who raise and release the birds.

**Reimburse farmers for wildlife damage:** More than 427 shooting permits and \$1.2 million in claims—a dollar from every license—went to farmers for crops damaged by bear, deer and geese in 1998.

**Inform and educate the public:** Our interpretative programs and outdoor skills classes reached more than 46,000 people ranging from toddlers to senior citizens. More than 100 disabled hunters participated in special hunts. We reached the broader public through 1,800 media articles and interviews, and by answering questions for nearly 300 staff-days at fairs, sports shows and Farm Progress Days.

**Pay program operations costs:** Costs associated with wildlife planning, cooperating with other DNR programs, equipment maintenance and repair, insurance and salaries are all vital to getting the job done. Without these basic services our wildlife biologists and technicians would not be able to do their jobs.

## Where are we going in 2000–2001?

**Birds & Butterflies:** Whooping cranes, sharp-tailed grouse, prairie chickens and Karner Blue butterflies will benefit from our work to protect and enhance Wisconsin's grassland, woodland, wetland and brush-prairie habitats. We will continue to stretch the impact of every dollar we spend by seeking partners to achieve habitat improvement goals.

**Land Protection:** We will work very hard to implement the new Stewardship Program. This program provides \$46 million dollars a year to purchase land or protect it through conservation easements.

**Improving Deer Management:** Wisconsin's science-based deer management program is the envy or many states. We will be working hard to stay number one by implementing the recommendations of the Wisconsin Conservation Congress-led *Deer Management for 2000 and Beyond* project.

**Seeking support for staff:** DNR biologists are dedicated to protecting wildlife populations now and for future generations. They manage public lands and assist private landowners in maintaining diverse and healthy wildlife populations. Biologists draft conservation plans, develop and restore habitat on public lands and set scientifically sound limits on harvesting activities. There is much work to be done; more than can be accomplished with existing staff. We will be seeking your support for additional biologists to complete more of this important work.

## How is the wildlife work funded?

Funding Source	Dollars (in millions)	Percent
License Fees	9.5	50
Turkey Stamp	.3	2
Pheasant Stamp	.4	2
Waterfowl Stamp	.4	2
Pittman Robertson Federal Aid	3.8	20
Wildlife damage surcharge	2.5	13
Misc. grants and donations	2.2	11
Total	19.1	100



# Enforcement

## Chapter 3

*Ensuring the right of all people to safely use, share and enjoy Wisconsin's natural resources through firm, fair and effective law enforcement, education, and partnerships with individuals and groups to prevent poaching and other problems.*

### Who pays for the enforcement program?

The Fish and Wildlife Account pays for \$12.9 million or 63% of the enforcement program's \$20.6 million budget and 131 of its 205 positions. The additional 74 positions and \$7.7 million are provided through general tax funds (GPR), Environmental Fund, Recycling Fund and the rest of the Conservation Fund.

### Where does your Fish and Wildlife money go?

(in millions of dollars)

Enforce fishing, hunting and trapping laws	9.7
Inform and educate the public	1.7
Provide hunter education	0.8
Manage car-killed deer disposal	0.3
Pay program operations costs	0.4
Total	\$12.9

### What did your money accomplish in 1998–1999?

Enforce wildlife, fish and trapping laws: Our conservation wardens protect Wisconsin's natural resources and help ensure good and fair hunting, fishing and trapping opportunities for all by patrolling hunting lands, lakes and rivers at times when violations are likely to occur. We check hunters, anglers and trappers for the required licenses, and insure they follow Wisconsin bag and season limits and laws governing methods of taking game. In 1998–99, wardens investigated more than 16,000 tips about possible fish and game violations, spent more than 160,000 hours patrolling wildlife lands and other hunting spots, lakes and rivers, and contacted 175,000 hunters, anglers and landowners.

Wardens are also responsible for reviewing applications and conducting inspections and audits in connection with special permits and licenses required of disabled hunters, taxidermists, wild ginseng and wild rice dealers, fishing guides, fur and game farms, and other individuals or operations involving wildlife.



17.7%  
of each Fish &  
Wildlife Dollar

Our year-long training program for new wardens requires a mix of classroom instruction, field assignments under a veteran warden, and continuing education—all of which require significant time and money. Veteran wardens also receive training every year in new laws, firearms skills and investigative techniques, and warden supervisors coach and direct field wardens to ensure laws are enforced consistently across the state.

Inform and educate the public: Because Wisconsin's fish and wildlife regulations are complicated and change frequently, informing people about these rules and why they're necessary is an important part of conservation wardens' duties. Our wardens present this information at schools, conservation and civic club meetings, and other group meetings. In 1998–99, wardens reached more than 145,000 students and sport and service club members through presentations, and educated millions of Wisconsin residents through thousands of media interviews and articles. Wardens also answered questions from nearly 170,000 people at sport shows, fairs, and other special events.

Provide hunter education: Teaching hunters to handle firearms safely and to follow other safe and ethical hunting practices have helped reduce the hunting accident rate in Wisconsin by 90% since the program began in 1967. Volunteers teach the classes, but wardens recruit instructors and coordinate the program, publicize safe hunting practices, and make presentations during the courses. In 1998–99, 4,300 volunteer instructors trained 32,000 students. Our hunter education staff focus and improve safety course instruction and laws through analyzing hunting accident investigations. The hunter education program also provides access to shooting ranges through cooperative efforts with clubs.

Manage car-killed deer disposal: In recent years, car-deer crashes have killed more than 44,000 deer each year. We contract to have unclaimed deer hauled away from the roadside and disposed of. In 1998–99, we awarded contracts worth \$520,000—half of which comes from general tax revenue—to contractors to dispose of deer in 67 counties.

Pay program operations costs: Planning enforcement work, cooperating with other DNR programs, and paying for equipment and repairs and insurance and salary adjustment costs, are all vital to getting the job done. Without these basic services and tools, our wardens stationed statewide would not be able to do their jobs.

In 1998-1999, the Law Enforcement Program filled all current warden vacancies and several anticipated retirement vacancies by hiring 20 new wardens who are now stationed throughout the state.

## Where are we going in 2000–2001?

Enforce wildlife, fishing, trapping laws: Our enforcement program will focus on “community wardening,” encouraging conservation wardens to become actively involved in local organizations and in building partnerships with citizens, public officials, media, legislators and private and public groups in their area. Wardens will devote more effort to ensuring that commercialization of natural resources such as wild ginseng, turtles, clams, and inland and Great Lakes fish doesn't deplete those species. And we will increasingly be using mobile data terminals to allow us to receive information more quickly and completely, aiding in investigations.

Provide hunter education: An important priority for our law enforcement program is to promote responsible conduct by natural resources users. Everyone involved in the hunter education program will strive to eliminate accidents so that all hunters, anglers and other people enjoying outdoor recreation will return home safely.

## How is fish and game enforcement work funded?

Funding Source	Dollars (in millions)	Percent
License Fees	12.1	94
Pittman Robertson Hunter Safety	.8	6
Total	12.9	100



## Chapter 4

# Facilities and Lands

*Buying, planning, and managing land, buildings, boat ramps, and other recreational facilities so that all citizens can enjoy Wisconsin's beauty and outdoors recreation.*

### Who pays for the facilities and lands program?

The Fish and Wildlife Account pays for \$7 million or 16% of the \$44.3 million facilities and lands program and 70 of its 163 positions. The additional 93 positions and \$37.3 million is provided through general tax funds (GPR), Environmental Fund, Recycling Fund, Petroleum Storage Cleanup Fund, Clean Water Fund and the rest of the Conservation Fund.

### Where does your Fish and Wildlife money go?

Acquire public hunting grounds, fisheries properties and boating access sites

Plan for public use of lands and facilities

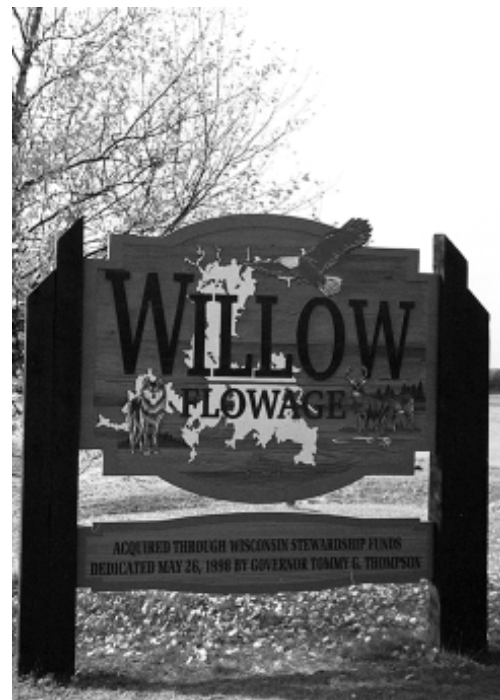
Manage and maintain DNR lands

Design and build recreational and public use facilities

### What did your money accomplish in 1998–1999?

**Acquire land:** Buying or otherwise securing rights to land provides Wisconsin residents and visitors access to nature and outdoor recreation opportunities and protects the state's natural scenic beauty and biological diversity. In 1998–99, we bought 7,500 acres costing \$10.4 million, bringing the department's ownership to over 1.3 million acres, 55 percent of which is primarily for hunting and fishing.

**Plan for public use of lands and facilities:** We work with citizens to help develop "master plans" that identify activities allowed on certain properties—everything from building roads and parking areas to managing wildlife habitat and timber—and what the land will look like 10, 20 and 30 years down the road. Our staff develops "feasibility studies" to create new properties, and in 1998–99, completed such studies for the La Crosse Marsh Wildlife Area, the Western Prairie Habitat Restoration Area, and the Big Muskego Lake Wildlife Area. We also continued master planning efforts for the Powell Marsh and Dell Creek wildlife areas.



9.6%  
of each Fish &  
Wildlife Dollar

Manage and maintain department lands: Insuring people have a safe, enjoyable experience on public conservation and recreation lands requires a lot of behind-the-scenes work. Such work ranges from maintaining parking lots, roads, bridges, and campgrounds, to sampling well water, to managing Porta-John contracts, to assuring people with disabilities access to facilities and enforcing regulations on the property. We are responsible for developing the basic management policies and procedures for all department properties, including the 575,000 acres that make up the state's wildlife and fishery areas. Our facilities and lands staff manages the land on 152 Fishery Areas and about 200 DNR-owned public boat access sites.

Design and build recreational facilities: People need roads, trails, parking, boat launches and restrooms to enjoy department owned land. We work with other state agencies and with consultants and contractors to facilitate the design and construction of these structures. In 1998–99, we took 215 projects through the budget and design process and oversaw construction on a similar number of projects, including 20 boat access projects, 3 boarding docks, and a fish cleaning station.

### Where are we going in 2000–2001?

Land acquisitions: Acquire 20,000-plus acres across the state, many of which will be within fishery or wildlife areas.

Construction projects: Complete work on the 1999–2001 capital development budget and oversee construction on approved projects, including 50 boat access projects, and begin putting together the 2001–2003 capital development budget.

Property Planning: Begin a feasibility study for the proposed North Branch of the Milwaukee River Wildlife Area, continue master planning efforts for the Powell Marsh and Dell Creek wildlife areas, and start on a master plan for the Lower Wolf River Bottomlands. Stewardship reauthorization: Governor Tommy G. Thompson signed into a law in the 1999–2001 budget a new \$460 million Stewardship 2000 program starting July 1, 2000. Increased funding (all bonded money from the General Fund) will help offset higher acquisition and development costs, and also help the Department to take advantage of new opportunities to obtain and develop significant properties for public enjoyment and natural resource protection.

### How is the facilities and lands program funded?

Funding Source	\$ (in millions)	Percent
Fish and Wildlife Fund	7.0	16
Rest of Conservation Fund*	15.7	35
General Fund	19.4	44
Environmental Fund	.7	2
Recycling Fund	.9	2
Petroleum Storage Cleanup Fund	.4	1
Clean Water Fund	.2	<1
Total	44.3	100

\* The rest of the Conservation Fund consists of Forestry, Parks, Water Resources, Snowmobile, Boating, Motorcycle, All Terrain Vehicle, Magazine, and Federal Indirect funds.





# Licenses

## Chapter 5

*Working to provide anglers and hunters with convenient ways to buy licenses, to register their boats, and to get quick, consistent answers to their questions about regulations, licenses and our natural resources.*

### Who pays for the license program?

The Fish and Wildlife Fund pays for 49% of the \$8.8 million license program and 51 of its 138 positions. The additional 87 positions and \$4.5 million is provided through general tax funds (GPR), environmental fund, boating, all terrain vehicle and snowmobile funds and the rest of the Conservation Fund.

### Where does your Fish and Wildlife money go?

Sell hunting, fishing, trapping licenses

Issue special wildlife harvest permits

Issue commercial farm and occupational licenses

Educate customers and license agents

Pay program operations costs

### What Has Your Money Accomplished in 1998–1999?

Sell hunting, fishing, trapping and other licenses: State law requires people to buy licenses and permits to hunt, fish and trap; the DNR sells licenses at 27 service centers and works with about 1,500 Automated License Issuance System (ALIS) retail agents who sell licenses. ALIS debuted with a few bumps in March 1999, replacing a 100-year old paper-based licensing process. Adjustments have been made and the system is working well. Customers now have more convenient access to purchase licenses at over 1,500 authorized license agent locations throughout Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota and Iowa. ALIS allows license agents the ability to sell licenses that were previously only available at DNR offices; including the conservation patron license, bonus permits, duplicate licenses, and zone T permits. As licenses are sold, a customer database is being built that identifies our customers, and the types of hunting and fishing activities they pursue. Additionally, the system promptly deposits revenue from the sale of hunting and fishing licenses through an electronic transfer of funds. Hunters and anglers can now purchase licenses through a toll-free telephone service, which operates 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. Authorization numbers are given to customers that allow immediate privileges for most license types.



5.9%  
of each Fish &  
Wildlife Dollar

## Number of licensed hunters and anglers (depicts growth and seasonal fluctuations)

FY	Hunters	Anglers	Total
1995	784,003	1,357,428	2,141,431
1996	813,111	1,374,809	2,187,920
1997	739,345	1,401,050	2,140,395
1998	742,669	1,468,061	2,210,730
1999	818,149*	1,884,797*	2,702,946*

\*FY99 Totals are estimated.

Issue Hunter's Choice and other special wildlife harvest permits: Many of the special wildlife harvest permit issuance systems (hunter's choice, goose, turkey, etc.) processes were modified with the implementation of ALIS. The new processes will enable more accurate and prompt delivery of special permits to our customers. Additionally, ALIS now offers immediate issuance of early and exterior goose permits.

Issue commercial farm and occupational licenses: We license occupational and commercial farm licenses (game farms, fur farms, deer farms, and shooting preserves) as well as taxidermists, bait dealers and guides.

Educate customers and license agents: Our employees who sell licenses need easy access to information about customers' license status, and environmental topics and rules, so they can quickly and consistently answer customer questions and sell them licenses. Several brochures were developed for display at license agent locations to educate the public on the new license issuance process, the requirement to collect social security numbers, new deer tagging instructions and new special permit application process.

With the introduction of ALIS, we now have the ability to communicate with our private license agents. A license issuance procedures manual was developed and distributed to all license agents, and we continue to regularly communicate with our agents through a quarterly newsletter.

Pay program operation costs: Planning licensing work, cooperation with other DNR programs, paying for equipment and repairs, and insurance and salary adjustment costs are all vital to getting the job done. Without these basic services and tools, the customer service and licensing staff stationed in 27 service centers statewide would not be able to do their jobs.

## Where are we going in 2000–2001?

Sell licenses and permits: Continuous improvements will be made to the Automated License Issuance System to improve customer service. Work will begin on developing license sales over the Internet.

Issue Hunter's Choice and other special wildlife harvest permits: To more efficiently use the capabilities of automation, the application process for both goose and hunter's choice will be enhanced. The new process will eliminate the need for a mail-in application process, capturing the information directly at the point of sale. This process will further improve the accuracy and timely delivery of special permits.

Educate customers and license agents: We will partner with a representative group of agents to identify and improve the tools used to educate license agents and our mutual customers.

## How is the license program funded?

Funding Source	\$ (in millions)	Percent
Fish and Wildlife Fund	4.3	49
Rest of Conservation Fund*	3.4	39
General Fund	.9	10
Environmental Fund	.2	2
Total	8.8	100

\*The rest of the Conservation Fund is made up of Forestry, Parks, Water Resources, Snowmobile, Boating, Motorcycle, All Terrain Vehicle, Magazine, and Federal Indirect Funds.



## Chapter 6

# Regional Management

*Providing leadership and direction to Land, Enforcement and Water staff in the regions and Geographic Management Units.*

### Who pays for regional management?

The Fish & Wildlife Account that pays for about 34% or \$2.7 million of the \$8.0 million regional management program and 36 of its 105 positions. The additional 69 positions and \$5.3 million are provided through general purpose tax revenue, environmental funds, and the rest of the Conservation Fund.

### Where does your Fish and Wildlife money go?

Maintain contact with local government and conservation groups on fish & wildlife issues

Direct geographic management unit staff and work

Develop and lead geographic management unit partnership teams

Oversee consistency of decisions and policies across regions

### What did your money accomplish in 1998–1999?

Maintain contact with local government and conservation groups on fish & wildlife issues: Our field managers serve as the focal point in local DNR offices for hunters, anglers and other citizens, gathering input on decisions, clarifying department policies and initiatives and answering citizens questions.

Direct Geographic Management Unit staff and work: Our managers provide leadership and direction to our fish, wildlife and enforcement field staff as they make daily decisions affecting the resources of the Geographic Management Unit.

Develop and lead geographic management unit partnership teams: Key to implementing the reorganization of the department are the external partnership teams in each geographic management unit of the state. Our Geographic Management Unit Leaders are responsible for convening, communicating with and developing issues brought forward from these non-DNR partnership groups.

Oversee consistency of decisions and policies across regions: Communicating across program and geopolitical lines, our field managers are responsible for maintaining consistency of policy and enforcement decisions from program to program and region to region.



3.7%  
of each Fish &  
Wildlife Dollar

## Where are we going in 2000–2001?

Continue building the partnership teams in the Geographic Management Units: Efforts will continue to refine and improve working relationships with the partnership teams, share information and decision making with our partners, and move forward with implementing the recommendations of these teams

Manage for consistent application of policy across programs and the state: Continue to improve communication across programs and regions resulting in improved consistency in policy application.

## How is regional management funded?

Funding Source	Dollars (in millions)	Percent
Fish and Wildlife Fund	2.7	34
Rest of Conservation Fund*	2.5	31
General Fund	2.7	34
Environmental Fund	.1	1
Total	8.0	100

\*The rest of the Conservation Fund is made up of Forestry, Parks, Water Resources, Snowmobile, Boating, Motorcycle, All Terrain Vehicle, Magazine and Federal Indirect Funds.



# Administration

## Chapter 7

*The business function of the department providing direction and support which enables the rest of the department's programs to function.*

### Who pays for administration?

The Fish & Wildlife Account pays for 20% or \$6.8 million of the \$33.6 million department administration budget and 93 of its 373 positions. The additional 280 positions and \$26.8 million are provided through general purpose tax revenue, the Environmental Fund, the Clean Water Fund, the Recycling Fund, the Petroleum Storage Cleanup Fund, the Dry Cleaner Fund, and the rest of the Conservation Fund.

### Where does your Fish & Wildlife money go?

Meet with fishing and hunting organizations, government agencies, legislators and the public

Provide legal services

Administer programs funded by fish and wildlife account

Manage collective bargaining, recruiting and hiring

Provide computer support and computerized mapping services

Pay bills and manage payroll, benefits and financial records

Communicate with media, citizens and teachers

Manage and distribute grants

Provide mail services and distribute publications

### What did your money accomplish in 1998–1999?

Meet with fishing and hunting organizations, government agencies, legislators and the public: Natural resources policies and laws are the cornerstone of protecting Wisconsin's air, water, land, fish and wildlife. Winning public support for those policies among citizens, lawmakers, and other government agencies is an important part of the foundation. To gain this acceptance, we met with fishing and hunting organizations and the public, gave speeches and worked with the governor, lawmakers and other state and federal agencies.

Provide legal services: Our legal services staff drafts administrative rules and statutory language, negotiates contracts for land purchases, animal damage and land rights, interprets laws and represents the Fish & Wildlife programs in a variety of legal actions.

Administer programs funded by fish and wildlife account: As administrators, we lead and direct the staff members who perform the services to the Fish & Wildlife programs mentioned here.



9.3%  
of each Fish &  
Wildlife Dollar

Manage collective bargaining, recruiting and hiring: We work on collective bargaining agreements, attract good people, manage the civil service hiring process and payroll, benefits and financial records of employees. We provide these services for the 800 staff funded by Fish & Wildlife dollars and for the rest of the department.

Provide computer support and computerized mapping services: New technology in the form of computer equipment and programming help staff manage species and habitat and provide efficient enforcement of laws. One example is our Geographic Information System (GIS) which has provided maps of Mead Wildlife Area, prairie chicken and regional bear habitats, land cover assessment and habitat analysis, deer, wolf and elk range assessments, and management unit boundaries.

Pay bills and manage payroll, benefits and financial records: Maintaining good financial records and paying bills, payroll and benefits is a vital part of our organization.

Communicate with media, citizens and teachers: We feel that keeping citizens informed and providing them opportunities to participate in decision-making about environmental and recreational initiatives is crucial to preserving Wisconsin's natural resources and active lifestyles of our citizens. This year alone, we sent out more than 250 news releases on fish and game topics in our weekly media packet to 1,000 media outlets that turned them into stories that reached millions of citizens. Our bimonthly magazine, Wisconsin Natural Resources, reached an estimated half million readers and EEK!, our on-line magazine for kids, reached hundreds of schoolchildren. We trained more than 1,600 teachers and youth leaders in environmental education programs reaching more than 30,000 children. And we planned, publicized and ran public hearings and meetings to help citizens participate in environmental decision making.

Manage and distribute grants: Local government and nonprofit groups, clubs and individual citizens play important roles in protecting and enhancing Wisconsin's environment and providing recreational opportunities. We manage and distribute fish and wildlife account funds as grants to improve habitat, acquire land and protect stream banks.

Provide mail services and distribute publications: Our mail and publications staff make sure our customers get the publications they request. We also are responsible for delivering mail among the DNR's central office in Madison, its 27 service centers and other state and federal agencies. It's a big and necessary job. This year we distributed more than 1.8 million publications to citizens.

## How is Administration funded?

Funding Source	Dollars (in millions)	Percent
Fish and Wildlife Fund	6.8	20
Rest of Conservation Fund*	10.9	32
General Fund	12.0	36
Environmental Fund	1.2	4
Recycling Fund	.9	3
Petroleum Storage Cleanup Fund	.2	1
Clean Water Fund	1.6	4
Dry Cleaner Fund	<.1	<1
Total	33.6	100

\*The rest of the Conservation Fund is made up of Forestry, Parks, Water Resources, Snowmobile, Boating, Motorcycle, All Terrain Vehicle, Magazine, and Federal Indirect Funds.

# Wisconsin's Fish & Wildlife Annual Report

For more specific information about the Fish and Wildlife Account, return this form.

Please send me the more detailed report information on chapter(s) \_\_\_\_\_

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We'd like to know if the information in this report was useful to you and if you have suggestions for the future Wisconsin's Fish and Wildlife Annual Reports. Please include your comments here. Thank you.

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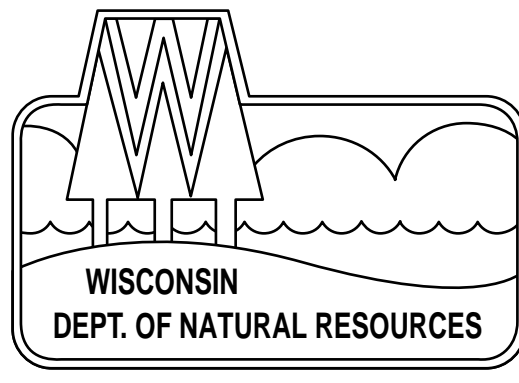
## Our Mission:

To protect and enhance our Natural Resources—  
our air, land and water;  
our wildlife, fish and forests.

To provide a clean environment  
and a full range of outdoor opportunities.

To insure the right of all Wisconsin citizens  
to use and enjoy these resources in  
their work and leisure.

And in cooperation with all our citizens  
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